

Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. 1.

BISMARCK, D. T., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1874.

NO. 44.

The Bismarck Tribune.

An Independent Newspaper published by
THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE CO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
One year.....\$2.00 Three months..... .75
Six months..... 1.25 Single copies..... 10

ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient, square, one insertion, 50 cts. each. One eighth column, 1 line, 25 cts.; additional insertions 10 cts. One fourth column, 1 line, 30 cts.; additional insertions 12 cts. One half column, 1 line, 40 cts.; additional insertions 15 cts. One square, 1 line, 50 cts.; additional insertions 20 cts. One column, 1 line, 60 cts.; additional insertions 25 cts. One half column, 1 year, \$1.00. One fourth column, 1 year, \$2.00.
LOCAL NOTICES.—Editorial 25 cts. per line. Business notices in local columns, 15 cts. per line. Business notices in special notice columns, 10 cts. per line.
Subscriptions payable invariably in advance.
Advertising rates made known on application to the office.

ADVERTISING.

The attention of the business men of Bismarck is respectfully invited to the TRIBUNE advertising rates which appear elsewhere. The publishers have thoroughly revised them, reducing the rates materially for local notices, with a view to their more extended use, retaining the old rates for contract advertising.

The special notice column will follow the local matter, and is suitable for all lost, found, and wanted notices. The price for business notices in the local columns, which have heretofore been charged at the rate of 25 cents, is reduced to 15 cents per line. Merchants will find it to their advantage to make use of them to announce fresh arrivals of goods, specialties, &c., &c. Editorial notices, or "puffs" of business interests will be inserted as before at 25 cts. per line; but no notice intended to build up one house at the expense of another will be inserted at any price. It is to the interest of the TRIBUNE to see all business interests prosper, and it has no influence to give to one at the expense of another—no facilities not open to all, and at the same price.

Judicious advertising here as elsewhere will yield a handsome return, and is money well invested; besides money paid your local newspaper helps to sustain an enterprise which will do more than any other influence can do to build up the town—an enterprise which cannot live without your patronage.

The TRIBUNE has no reason to complain of the patronage it has received, though, except during the winter, we have published a better paper than we could afford; but it is a matter of regret that several of our business houses are not represented in the advertising columns of the TRIBUNE. It is a matter of regret, because a town, its business and advantages is always estimated by its newspaper, and the advertising is first considered. If the paper is sprightly and newsy, creditable in its showing in other respects, while its advertising patronage is meagre, the town suffers by the comparison; if the advertising is good and the paper poor, the latter suffers.

Again we invite attention to our rates and ask our business men to take advantage of them.

Nothing new can be said on the towns-site matter except that Gen. Mead, when here last week, stated the situation to be as represented in the Minneapolis letter which we published in our last issue. The Railroad Company have determined to stand by the Puget Sound Company in their towns-site movement. Their attorney insists that title can not be obtained legally in any other way. This should set at rest all fears of a change in the location of the town, though it will be some time before title can be given.

Much of the TRIBUNE is surrendered this week to the admirable letter of Gen. Custer, in reply to Gen. Hazen. We regret that we could not give the letter in full, but lack of space compelled us to boil it down, and in doing so we have endeavored to preserve the general line of thought, giving in full the best parts.

The St. Paul Dispatch urges all good citizens to pray for rain. So mote it be.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Specially for the Bismarck Tribune.

GENERAL NEWS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AID BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

Its Provisions—Comparison with the U. P. Subsidy.

GEN. HOWARD ACQUITTED OF ALL CHARGES—MORTON CRITICIZES GRANT.

Skirmishing at Little Rock—Trial of McCook's Murderer.

GEN. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Court of Inquiry in Gen. Howard's case acquitted him of every charge.
NORTHERN PACIFIC AID.
General Averill on Monday introduced a bill providing for Government guarantee of interest on five per cent. bonds to the extent of fifty thousand dollars to the mile, the net earnings of the road and the proceeds from the sale of lands to be turned over to the National treasury to reimburse it for interest paid. Of the fifty thousand dollars to the mile on which the Government guarantees the interest, ten thousand dollars to the mile must be deposited in the National treasury as an additional guarantee. The lands of the company are to be sold by the land department of the Government at prices not less than public lands are sold to actual settlers. The bonds deposited with the Government to be sold by the Government to meet the interest if it is not otherwise provided for. A sinking fund is provided for, to be established five years after the completion of the road.

THE CHANCES.
A close canvass indicates that the chances are in favor of the passage of the bill, it being deemed a measure of sound policy and of justice. The Union Pacific received not a mere guarantee of interest, as is proposed in this case but a loan of bonds, the Government being responsible not only for the interest, but for the principal also, and in addition the road was granted the same amount of land as the Northern Pacific receives and the only security they gave the Government was a second mortgage on the lands and road, but the Northern Pacific offers a lien on its entire grant and that unincumbered, for a guarantee of interest alone.

Gov. Shepherd will probably be exonerated. It appears contractors have been deceived into paying large sums of money to sharpers who had no connection with the district, Government supposing they were purchasing furs.

MORTON VS. GRANT.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—The Journal publishes a letter from Senator Morton sharply criticizing President Grant's course on the currency bill.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.
WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House has passed the River and Harbor bill. Among appropriations are Duluth Harbor, ten thousand; Minnesota River, ten thousand; Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, twenty-five thousand; St. Anthony Falls improvement, fifty thousand.

RAILROAD LANDS.
The House has also passed a bill declaring the lands granted to the Pacific railroads subject to taxation after the patents issue to the company.

INCENDIARY.
ST. PAUL, May 12.—An attempt to burn the residence of Sam Palmer, Saturday night, failed. The incendiary was arrested.

WINTERMUTE.
YANKTON, May 12.—The entire day was spent yesterday in the District Court in challenging jury in the Wintermute case, twelve challenges allowed; no jury secured. Leonard Sweet of Chicago, is assisting the defense, and Secretary Brown of Wyoming, the prosecution. Secretary Brown is an old friend of Gen. McCook and it is understood he volunteers assistance in the prosecution out of regard for Gen. McCook.
Two jurors were obtained on the second day of the Wintermute trial—original panel exhausted.

ARKANSAS.
LITTLE ROCK, May 12.—The President Saturday proposed to Brooks and Baxter that the Arkansas legislature adjourn ten days. Meantime both parties are to disband their forces, the legislature under the protection of federal troops to meet at the end of that time and decide the matter. Brooks accepts and calls upon his partisans to adjourn, but Baxter refuses. A skirmish was had Saturday and trouble again Monday, both parties trying to get possession of a railway crossing near the city.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—Monday afternoon—Brooks sent out his infantry to intercept reinforcements for Baxter. While from Baxter's side moved out to meet them and a sharp engagement followed in the south part of the city. A company of federal troops interfered and ended the fight. Nine were killed and many wounded. The whole affair was witnessed from tops of houses. It appears Baxter has submitted to the President's proposal for disbanding the Arkansas militia and is in consequence out of favor at Washington, and the legislature will probably be given possession of State House and the aid of federal troops.

INCENDIARY.
MINNEAPOLIS, May 12.—An incendiary fire was started in rear of Masonic Block in this city Sunday night, which was controlled with great difficulty; the entire lot was cleared burning sheds and stables.

ST. PAUL, May 12.—Louis Roberts died Sunday.

FOREST FIRES.
HINCKLEY, May 12.—A fire has been raging through the woods in this vicinity for some days destroying immense quantities of wood and timber. Thirty thousand cords of wood have been burned along this line of road within the past few weeks by these forest fires. The big woods in the Minnesota Valley are also reported on fire. The country is exceedingly dry.

ARMY RE-UNION.
HARRISBURG, May 12.—The second, fifth, and sixth Army Corps met for the purpose of a reunion in this city yesterday. The procession was splendid the reception for the generals continues to-day. Generals Hancock, Sherman, Warren, Taylor, Sherman, Sheridan, Doubleday, Schofield, McDowell, Hart, Ruff, Cameron, Allen, Burnside and others are present.

Delegate Armstrong writes that he will push the territorial division bill without ceasing. On the 26th ult. he appeared before the House Committee and urged the merits of the bill.

Then name of the new Land Commissioner is Burdett, instead of Burnett as reported last week.

RIVER NEWS.

Large amounts of freight continue to arrive for up river points. At present there is in the depot here about five hundred tons, of which 300 tons is for the Diamond R line; the remainder government and private freight.

The Western arrived Thursday, and left about two hours after arrival for Fort Benton, carrying 360 tons, the largest load of freight ever sent to Benton by one craft.

The May Lowry also left on Thursday for Carroll, with 190 tons of Diamond R and a large amount of other freight.

The Peninah is due on her return from Carroll, and will probably arrive to-morrow. She will load and return at once to Carroll.

The Katy P. Kountz is expected hourly, and will load for Carroll. The Katy P. and Peninah will take all the Diamond R freights now here.

The Nellie Peck is also due and is loaded for Benton.

The Josephine will leave for Benton on the 20th, and takes up a good load of private freight and a full load of passengers, among them Col. Tom Powers, Dr. Hart, and ladies. She is now engaged in transferring goods to Fort Lincoln.

The Key West is also due from below and is loaded for Fort Peck.

The Far West will be here in a few days, and will return to Sioux City at once.

There are many passengers here awaiting passage for up river points, and the prospect is good for an immense passenger and other traffic on the Upper Missouri this summer.

To Creditors.

FORST LINCOLN, May 13, 1874.
The creditors of S. A. Dickey, Post Trader, are hereby notified to appear and settle at once, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. A. DICKEY.

Flowers.

Just received at Forster's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant a Choice Lot of Garden and House Plants. Will receive another lot by Friday's train. Orders promptly filled.

New Advertisements

COULSON LINE STEAMER,

KEY WEST,

JNO. TODD, Master,

will leave for Fort Peck, and intermediate ports, on

Wednesday, May 20

UNREPAIRED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

F. H. McCASHE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. L. CADE

will leave for Fort Peck, and intermediate ports, on

Wednesday, May 20

UNREPAIRED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

F. H. McCASHE.

French & Hare

BRANDED, MINN.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

BLATZ' MILWAUKEE LAGER

Best Celebrated ALE and PORTER

A SPECIALTY.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Raymond & Allen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. By the conditions of this dissolution, J. W. Raymond is to be responsible for and pay all the debts of Raymond & Allen.

Payment of accounts due Raymond & Allen may be made to Jas. W. Raymond or J. W. Allen.

JAS. W. RAYMOND.

J. W. ALLEN.

Bismarck, D. T., May 11th, 1874.

In retiring from the firm of Raymond & Allen, I afford me pleasure to commend the new firm of J. W. Raymond & Co. to the people of Bismarck and find the gentlemen composing a live, thorough business men, and the new firm one worthy of confidence. As for myself, I thank the people of Bismarck for the many favors shown me, and I sincerely regret that business interests call me elsewhere.

Bismarck, May 12, 1874.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

A co-partnership is this day formed between J. W. Raymond, of Bismarck, and Geo. H. Fairchild, of St. Paul, under the firm name and style of J. W. Raymond & Co., for the transaction of a general mercantile and banking business, which has heretofore been carried on by Raymond & Allen.

JAS. W. RAYMOND.

Geo. H. FAIRCHILD.

Bismarck, D. T., May 11, 1874.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, In 2d Judicial District Court.

Thos. DePoyster, Plff.,

vs.

J. J. Donnelly, Deft.

To J. J. Donnelly, defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court for the County of Burleigh aforesaid, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at their office in Bismarck, D. T., on or before the morning of the 24 day of the next term of the District Court aforesaid.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and fifty-five and 3/4 dollars besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated Bismarck, April 13th, 1874.

E. A. WILLIAMS,

H. M. DAVIS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Bismarck, D. T.

1-44w4

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, In 2d Judicial District Court.

Frank Thebault, Plff.,

vs.

J. J. Donnelly, Deft.

To J. J. Donnelly, defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court for the County of Burleigh aforesaid, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at their office in Bismarck, D. T., on or before the morning of the 24 day of the next term of the District Court aforesaid.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated Bismarck, April 13th, 1874.

JOHN A. STOVELL,

H. M. DAVIS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Bismarck, D. T.

1-44w4

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, In 2d Judicial District Court.

Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Plff.,

vs.

Charles A. Roberts, Deft.

To Charles A. Roberts, defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court for the County of Burleigh aforesaid, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at their office in Bismarck, D. T., on or before the morning of the 24 day of the next term of the District Court aforesaid.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Fifteen Hundred dollars besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated May 13, 1874.

JOHN A. STOVELL,

Plaintiff's Attorney,

Bismarck, D. T.

1-44w4

RAILROAD HOUSE.

Third Street bet'n Main and Thayer.

Good Accommodations,

And First Class Fare.

1-42-3m JOHN O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

JOHN A. STOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bismarck, D. T.

1-43y1

B. Beaupre.

P. H. Kelly

Beaupre & Kelly,

Wholesale Grocers,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

GLOBE SALOON

J. A. McLEAN'S

General Supply

STORE,

AND DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

ROOTS & SHOES

YACHTS & BOATS

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Fresh Vegetables,

PROCEDES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Constantly on Hand.

MADE TO ORDER.

Merchant Tailors

Ready Made

Clothing

Gents' Furnish-

ing Goods.

Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

1-43

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, In 2d Judicial District Court.

Geo. H. Fairchild, Plff.,

vs.

Donald Stephenson, Deft.

To Donald Stephenson, defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court for the County of Burleigh aforesaid, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at their office in Bismarck, D. T., on or before the morning of the 24 day of the next term of the District Court aforesaid.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and forty six and 7/10 dollars, with interest on \$5.66 2/3 thereof from the twenty first day of May, 1874, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and with interest on \$22.20 thereof from the 23d day of June, 1874, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and with interest on \$28.10 thereof from the 9th day of May, 1874, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated Bismarck, May 4th, 1874.

JOHN A. STOVELL,

Plaintiff's Atty.,

Bismarck, D. T.

1-44w6

KOUNTZ LINE

FROM

BISMARCK TO BENTON

Fontanelle, May Lowry

Katie P. Kountz, Ida Stockdale,

Peninah.

One of the above Steamers will leave Bismarck weekly

for

Stevenson, Buford, Car-

roll and Fort Benton,

Running in connection with the Northern Pacific R. R.

For freight or passage apply to H. D. Booge & Co.

W. BRATHWAITE,

General Superintendent at Bismarck.

1-48

MARK Your LINEN.

P. B. GAVITT,

Stencil Cutter, Camp Hancock, D. T.

All styles and descriptions of Stencils cut and fur-

nished to order. Brass Alphabets and Figures, Door

Plates, &c. Ink warranted indelible. All work war-

anted. Samples free.

1

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the

firm name of Marshall & Hollowbush is this day dis-

solved by mutual consent. All debts and liabilities

will be settled by Mr. Hollowbush.

L. T. MARSHALL,

W. H. HOLLOWBUSH.

The business will be continued at the old stand by

W. T. Hollowbush, who will be happy to see his

friends and patrons as formerly.

Bismarck, D. T., April 22, 1874.

1-42-4t

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, In 2d Judicial Dist. Court.

County of Burleigh.

Carrie L. Hinkley, Plff.,

vs.

Herbert S. Hinkley, Deft.

To Herbert S. Hinkley, Defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer

the complaint in this action which is filed in the Office

of the Clerk of the District Court for the County of

Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, and serve a copy

of your answer upon the subscriber at their office in

Bismarck, D. T., on or before the morning of the

(3d) second day of the next term of the District

Court for the said County of Burleigh. If you fail to

answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff

will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the

The Bismarck Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T. May 13, 1874.

CUSTER'S RAID.

How the Dashing Cavalry General goes for the Scalp of Hazen.

A Complete Refutation of Gen. Hazen's Northern Pacific Libel.

Custer refers to Hayden by Advice of Gen. Hazen.

AND DISPROVES HAZEN'S STATEMENTS BY HIS OWN WITNESS.

Personal Observations and Experience vs. Unfounded Rumors and Prejudice.

PRELIMINARY.

The following is a synopsis of Gen. Custer's reply to Gen. Hazen, dated Ft. Abraham Lincoln, April 9th, 1874, and published in the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune of the 30th ult.

As the General enjoyed unusual and superior facilities for determining the character of the country through which the Northern Pacific railroad's proposed route extends, he had promised friends of his to furnish them a statement giving the result of his observation and experience with reference to the general character of the soil, climate, productions, &c., pertaining to that section of the country.

From one cause and another he had deferred this statement until the remarkable letter of Gen. Hazen appeared, when, thinking that no more fitting opportunity could be selected for him to redeem his promise, this statement was prepared. If peculiar weight is attached by the public to his statements, it is because of a belief that they are those of a disinterested person, and he therefore endeavors to state clearly and positively the result of his observation, insisting that so far as he is aware he is wholly free from personal interest or feeling in the matter.

GEN. HAZEN.

He will not state, as Gen. Hazen did, that all we express opinions contrary to his are guilty of falsehood, and suggests that possibly Gen. Hazen may have been reading the advice of one of our comic writers: "Never kick a man when he is down unless you are sure he can't get up." He has too high a regard for Gen. Hazen to insinuate that he knowingly published statements not founded on facts, but endeavors to prove that through ignorance of facts Gen. Hazen states exactly the reverse.

FACILITIES FOR OBSERVATION.

He has passed and re-passed over every mile of the Northern Pacific line from its eastern terminus, near the 92d and extending west to the 108th meridian; that portion west of the Missouri river and east of the Musselshell he has ridden over on horseback. When with the expedition last summer he not only saw such portions as might have been seen by any individual accompanying the troops, but scarcely a day passed that he did not diverge five to fifteen miles from the direct route, thus becoming more familiar with the country than any one else accompanying the expedition could; therefore in writing of this belt of country he relies on his personal knowledge of a country which he has seen, and with which he is familiar, not basing his opinions on such unreliable data as the idle and uncertain opinions of Indian scouts in regard to portions of British America five hundred miles north of the country under consideration.

GEN. HAZEN'S DATA.

This is one of the modes adopted by Gen. Hazen by which he places the lands of the Northern Pacific in a false light, and by doing so he misleads the public and wantonly depreciates the value of property in which thousands are interested.

Gen. Hazen takes the trouble to collect and publish certain portions of the hospital records at Fort Buford, showing the temperature and amount of rain fall at that point within certain periods, then calls upon his Indian scouts and half breeds to inform him what they know concerning the unknown and unexplored region of the Saskatchewan. Fortified with these extremely reliable statistics, he appears before the public and announces that those portions of Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington territories, through which the Northern Pacific passes, are entirely worthless. And Gen. Hazen informed his readers that Buford, over whose melancholy surroundings he is so eloquent, is located over one hundred miles northward of the nearest point on the contemplated route of the Northern Pacific; that the engineers had first examined the country in which Gen. Hazen is stationed and about which he writes, and had pronounced it worthless and impracticable as a railroad line; that he had never been near the line of the Northern Pacific extending from the Missouri to the Yellowstone, and as far as his letter goes to show, had never

conversed with a single gentleman who had seen these lands, his readers could have placed a truer estimate on the value of his opinions.

ROUTE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The route of the Northern Pacific, after repeated explorations, was not located in the Fort Buford region, or in a country similar to it, but in a country possessing a good soil and an abundance of fuel and water, giving a line more direct.

A REGULAR CUSTER RAID.

The opening paragraph in Gen. Hazen's letter states that for two years he has observed "the effect of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to make the world believe this section to be a valuable agricultural one," and that during all this time he has "kept silent although knowing the falsity of their representations." Finally, after two years silent observation, and when apparently all the evil possible had been accomplished, "a feeling of shame and indignation arises," and no longer able to restrain his pent up feelings he rushes forth "and while nature stares 'him' in the face with its stubborn contradictions," he proceeds "to put them on paper." If the object in writing that letter, as professed, was to warn the public against "such wicked deceptions" and to indicate to the bondholders "the only means of ever saving themselves from total loss," does it not occur to the reader that it would have appeared more consistent, more sincere, and certainly more efficacious had the writer not "kept silent" so long; if he had not waited until the railroad company had "pretty fully carried their point in establishing a popular belief favorable to their wishes," but had at once published the "stubborn contradictions" which go to make up the letter which appeared in the New York Tribune of February 7th? Gen. Custer adds: I am not familiar with law; but it seems to me that I have read somewhere that he who is present at, or has a knowledge of, the commission of a crime and who takes no steps to prevent its commission, is regarded in somewhat the same light as the parties who commit the act. Waiting two years and until the act had practically been committed would hardly be deemed a prompt interference to prevent the commission of an alleged wrong.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

To show that the Northern Pacific people have not misrepresented their lands, the General quotes from their circulars as follows:

"The promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad did not enter upon the work of construction until they had definitely ascertained, from thorough personal inspection, that the section of country to be spanned by rail was, on the whole, and making liberal allowance for exceptional waste tracks, a region of singular fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. The fact being once established that a fair proportion of the land between Lake Superior and Puget Sound is well adapted to the production of cereals and vegetables, it became a certainty that the unexcelled grazing, the invaluable forests, the iron, the coal and the deposits of gold, silver and copper which occupy much of the remainder—added to its favorable commercial position—rendered the region in question one of great attractiveness and natural wealth and assured its rapid settlement and solid growth.

"The best agricultural lands embraced within the grant are situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, in western Minnesota and eastern Dakota, (including the superb Red River valley, some eighty miles in width,) in the valleys of the Yellowstone and its branches, and the tributaries of the Missouri in Montana, and the portions of Idaho, Washington and Oregon bordering on the Columbia and its branches. Eastern Minnesota and western Washington at the two extremes of the route, being mainly timbered, are not classed as agricultural sections, although there is much excellent farm land on both."

In a note at the bottom of the same page, it is stated that, in describing the grant "as a generally fertile and attractive region, due allowance is, of course, made for the unproductive and comparatively worthless sections which are necessarily embraced in any area of so great extent." It is to be remembered that in some of the oldest and richest agricultural States, considerably less than half the land is suitable for tillage, and practically a very moderate percentage of the plow has ever been turned by the plow. For example, the report of the United States census for 1870, shows the percentage of improved lands in each of the several States named to be as given in the following table, and to ascertain the percentage of area actually tilled or plowed, the following figures must be considerably reduced, by deducting grass lands, mountain pasturage, and other areas not properly classified as either tilled lands, forest or waste.

PROPORTION OF IMPROVED LAND.

	Per cent.
Louisiana.....	64
Alabama.....	15
North and South Carolina.....	16 1/2
Virginia and West Virginia.....	37 1/2
Average for Southern States.....	17 1/2
New York.....	52
Pennsylvania.....	39
Maine.....	14

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

The General then compares this statement with his personal observations, not relying on his memory alone, but quoting from his diary during last summer, which shows the exact number of miles passed over every day by the expedition, with special remarks as to the character of the country, the quality and quantity of wood, water, grazing, &c., as observed in their daily progress.

The expedition left Fort Rice on the 20th of June. Accompanying the expedition were upwards of 3,000 horses and mules and 600 head of beef cattle. The distance between the Missouri and the Yellowstone by the route traveled is 225 miles, the marches averaging 15 miles daily. Every night, with a single exception, the command encamped where wood, water and grass were to be had. The horses were put out to graze every evening, and their allowance of grain in consequence reduced to less than one-third. The beef cattle subsisted entirely on the grazing obtained by them after arriving at camp in the evening, and remained in good condition.

THE BAD LANDS.

The exceptional waste tracts which the railroad company admits are found here, as in all areas of great extent, are the bad lands, and are lying between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, and included in the Company's grant there are two strips of these lands. The first was encountered within about eight miles of the valley of the Little Missouri. The average width of this belt is estimated at fifteen miles, and it probably extends the entire length of the Little Missouri. It crosses the Company's grant, nearly at right angles, and so clearly is their line marked, that the effect upon the observer is startling and wonderful. For upwards of one hundred and fifty miles after leaving the Missouri river their line of march extended through a beautiful and rolling country by a route which under ordinary circumstances would be entirely practical for a lady's phaeton. Up to this dividing line, which is as distinctly marked as the opening furrow through a beautiful meadow, the expedition marched without an obstacle, but before them lay the wonderful, awe inspiring "Bad Lands," which at first glance seemed impassable for man or beast. Yet a practical route was found, and they were crossed by the immense wagon train without difficulty.

These Bad Lands, although bounding the Little Missouri on both sides, do not appropriate the immediate valley through which the river runs, but the fertile valley often expands to a width of several miles on either side. The Little Missouri is not only one of the best timbered streams in the West, but possesses, as before shown, an immense area of rich bottom lands, covered at that time with luxuriant growth of the finest pasture and capable of sustaining a dense population. Because these Bad Lands exist, Gen. Hazen would convey the impression that the entire country is bad.

BEYOND THE LITTLE MISSOURI.

Continuing their march westward from the Little Missouri the country was more broken, yet not sufficiently so as to render it undesirable from that cause. Plenty of wood and water was found until the Bad Lands were again encountered near the Yellowstone. In character and dimensions they do not vary materially from those before mentioned. These Bad Lands, however, follow along in the direction of the Yellowstone until they reach the Missouri at Gen. Hazen's post of duty, and it may offer a partial explanation, perhaps, of Gen. Hazen's statements to assume that his personal knowledge of the country of which he writes, there being nothing in his letter to the contrary, is confined to that portion made up of these Bad Lands which entirely surround and hem in Fort Buford. Nor does this strip include the valley proper of the Yellowstone.

These two belts, about fifteen miles each in extent, and crossing the Company's grant at right angles, all will admit will never be worth a penny an acre for agricultural purposes, but it does not follow that they will not be found valuable for other purposes. On the contrary the General thinks these bad lands will be found of peculiar value to the adjoining lands.

VEINS OF COAL.

At a great many points in both the Bad Lands of the Missouri and the Yellowstone exposed veins of coal may be seen, which future development must render of incalculable value to the adjacent country.

THE YELLOWSTONE.

Crossing the Yellowstone, the expedition moved up that stream until Pompey's Pillar was reached near the intersection of the 108th meridian with the 48th Parallel, then leaving the river they passed a narrow strip of Bad Lands and bore off in a northwesterly direction to the Musselshell River.

When first struck the water of the Yellowstone was murky and uninviting like that of the Missouri, but as they ascended the river, the water became clearer and clearer until when they left it, the water was transparent and abounding in fish common to the Missouri stream. The soil also improved, and the timber and grass increased in quantity and quality.

THE MUSSELHELL.

The valley of this river was found to surpass their highest expectations. Here the General quotes at length from his diary to show that the soil was rich and good, the water, timber and grazing abundant. In none of the camps on the Musselshell grass was found not only of the finest quality, but so high as to leave no part of the horses visible while feeding. Three head of cattle supposed to have stampeded from Col. Baker the year previous were found here; they had wintered on the native grasses.

"NOT EXCEPTING EVEN GEN. HAZEN."

In returning from the Musselshell the cavalry passed over a country between the Musselshell and the Yellowstone. Entirely unknown to white men—not excepting even Gen. Hazen. The General again quotes from his diary to show that the country was regarded good, speaks of his interest in investigating as to the character and resources of the country as the exigencies of the service might again require him to operate in it and suggests that aside from defensive considerations, the same reasons which render a location desirable as a camp for cavalry will render the same location desirable to the farmer or grazier, as it must possess the three considerations, water, grass and wood, and in this whole extent of country embracing 225 miles and during a period of several weeks, they only passed one night without meeting with these requisites in sufficient quantities, and excepting the two strips of Bad Lands, in all twenty-five to thirty miles in extent, he regards the country an immense area fit for agricultural purposes and the finest grazing region he ever saw.

ALMOST LIMITLESS MEADOWS.

On their return the marches averaged about thirty miles a day, not from necessity but choice. Sometimes it seemed almost as if they were passing through beautiful meadows; as far as the eye could reach, to the right and to the left, it rested on an almost unbroken sea of green, luxuriant, waving grass, from six inches to one foot in height; this not at rare moments, but entire days were spent in marching over such country. Some of the country was new to the command, but good water in abundance was found and the grass much better than in June, when the expedition went out.

NOT UNSUPPORTED TESTIMONY.

The testimony of the General, it must be remembered, is not unsupported but he was accompanied by a large number of officers of superior intelligence and experience, by citizens of education and culture, distinguished engineers, and by hundreds of men composing his command, and to them or any of them reference may be had.

ACCIDENTAL CROPS.

In returning, the old trail was frequently crossed and often the old camps were occupied. In more than one instance where the horses were fed on the ground the grain had sprung up and matured. In one case, not on the bottom lands, but on a high point of upland, he plucked oats having straw four feet long, and a head five inches in length.

PROF. HAYDEN.

Gen. Hazen refers to Prof. Hayden's report but Gen. Custer quotes from that report not only to refute Gen. Hazen's statements, but to support his. Gen. Hazen would have his readers believe that of Montana lands the only surface capable of cultivation are "the very limited bottoms of small streams," "a few yards in breadth," or "an occasional water washed valley of one or two miles. Prof. Hayden, on the contrary, states about two-fifths belong to the mountain region, three-fifths consisting of broad, open plains lying east of the Rocky Mountain range. Speaking of the Kootenay River where the N. P. strikes it, Prof. Hayden says: I am informed by Mr. Bonner that the immediate valley of this river is from five to fifteen miles wide and well grassed, affording excellent pasturage. Potatoes, the tubers grown there for several years, the tubers being large and quality good, and although the cereals have not been tried he thinks the climate would present no serious obstacle to their production."

After speaking of a region of heavy timber, thick woods of pine, &c., and of an old mission, the report continues: We were surprised at the extent of their farming operations carried on. All the grain and potatoes, and other vegetables cattle and horses, butter and cheese needed for several hundred persons, are produced here.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.

Jocke River is spoken of as running through one of the prettiest valleys in the world, in which seventy bushels of corn to the acre was produced last season.

Prof. Hayden says of the Bitter Root Valley, "it is all well adapted for agriculture, the soil being a rich, dark loam mingled with sand and gravel, and where undisturbed by the farmers' implements is covered with luxuriant crops supplying most excellent pasturage." This valley affords an agricultural area of at least 400,000 acres. Not only can wheat, oats, barley, rye, and the hardier vegetables be raised, but Indian corn of a tolerably good quality is grown here year after year. Potatoes, beans, and broom corn thrive, and such crops as apples, peaches, plums and cherries mature their fruit; muskmelons, squashes, &c.

potatoes, beets, carrots and onions of excellent quality, and of large size have also been raised. These facts give undoubted evidence of the comparative mildness of this climate in this northern latitude.

MONTANA WHEAT FIELDS.

Major Wheeler, the U. S. Marshal of Montana, in 1871, speaking of the beauty and agricultural resources of that portion of the Territory here referred to, and directly through which the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad passes, says: "The large fields of wheat, corn and potatoes, the vegetable gardens, and especially the flower gardens, excited our admiration. We saw fifty acres of wheat, averaging 40 bushels to the acre, and twenty acres of corn averaging 50 bushels, ripe and sound. Everything else was in the same ratio. I brought away specimens of corn, onions, melons, tobacco, broom corn, and even peanuts, which for quality and size cannot be surpassed anywhere."

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

The flower garden was a gem of its kind, covering half an acre, and containing over a hundred varieties. How does this agree with Gen. Hazen's experience, who produced three weeks of flowers, in a flower garden, 10 feet by 40, by a daily sprinkling of three barrels of water, for—as he states—two years? Major Wheeler, continuing, says of an orchard of apple and plum trees of four years growth: they look very thrifty, varying from 6 to 9 feet in height. Frost has never injured a twig. Reference is also made to a field of timothy grass, from which twenty tons of excellent hay were cut, being a yield of two tons to the acre. Here were vegetables of the best quality, in the greatest profusion—watermelons, muskmelons, squashes, tomatoes, beets, carrots and onions of large growth.

ONE VAST PASTURE.

Gen. Custer adds: General Hazen would have his readers believe that the only agricultural lands to be found in Montana are confined to "the narrow valleys of the streams." Prof. Hayden's report to which I refer by advice of Gen. Hazen, states that although there is considerable timber between Deer Lodge and Bitter Root valleys, yet it may be considered an open country, furnishing a large number of extensive fields. And I may remark here that all of Montana, from the east flank of the Belt Mountain to the Bitter Root range may be considered as one vast pasture."

"NARROW VALLEYS."

The General continues, quoting from Prof. Hayden relating to the valleys of Montana: Large herds of cattle, horses and sheep are spoken of as having been brought into this section of the Territory where they pass the winter without protection and without other food than what they chip from the open pastures. Yet Gen. Hazen's letter states that "This entire northwestern country is subject to these terrific winter storms which animal life cannot withstand unless thoroughly protected." In the extreme southern portion of Montana and extending to the junction of the three rivers which form the Missouri, the valleys of the streams are generally narrow and already well settled. It was a knowledge of these facts which led Gen. Hazen to erroneously believe that the agricultural lands throughout the Territory were confined to these narrow valleys.

GEN. HAZEN'S ERROR.

Gen. Custer continues: I now invite the attention of the reader particularly, if they have read the sweeping statements of Gen. Hazen, to the following description of the extreme northern portion of Montana in which is located Gen. Hazen's post of duty, Fort Buford, and from which the deductions contained in his letter are drawn. This description is taken from Prof. Hayden's report, which Gen. Hazen may have read and then committed the error of applying it to the entire expanse of the Montana and adjoining territories. It is to be regretted that Gen. Hazen did not read the report more understandingly, as he would then have seen that the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who first explored the various routes, and rejected that running up the valley of the Upper Missouri and past the very door of Gen. Hazen's post for the reason, among others, that the adjacent country is comparatively worthless and unproductive, were only confirming the opinions which follow: "The section comprises all that part of the territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the divide which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Yellowstone. It is an extensive region, stretching from east to west some three hundred and fifty or four hundred miles, and varying in width, north and south, from one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five miles."

These limits include the post at Fort Buford, from which Gen. Hazen writes. After deducting thousands of square miles of what is pronounced arable land of good quality, well supplied with water and wood, the report states "the bordering regions, as we approach the Missouri" (which includes the country surrounding Gen. Hazen's post of duty) grow barren and assume that appearance which the same mountains present in the Rocky Mountains. The report also states that the soil is of poor quality, and that the climate is unfavorable to agriculture."

IMPERFECT PAGE

the country between Ft. Buford and Fort Benton worthless.

Prof. Hayden's report is again quoted from. He says: "Without injustice to any other part of the west, it may truly be said of Montana that it is the best grazing section of the Rocky Mountain region. Not only are the open plains and prairies covered with rich and nutritious grasses, but also the smooth hills and naked mountain slopes and the same rich carpet continues even beyond these far up into the timber. Wherever a fire has swept up the mountain side, destroying the pine trees, leaving the blackened stems and stumps to mark the place where the forest stood, there springs up in a marvelously short space of time a tall green grass, covering every possible spot where it can gain a foothold. Here, as in other parts of the western country, as is well known, the grass cures on the ground instead of rotting, remaining in this state all winter, furnishing in fact a better food than if cut and cured. "Cows pass the winter season with no other food than that they clip from the grazing field, and although regularly milked, come out in the spring in excellent condition. At one place I saw cows which had thus passed the winter on the range, giving milk the entire season, yet they were in such a fine condition that they would have made excellent beef; some of them gave as much as three gallons of milk morning and evening as I can testify from personal observation."

GEN. HAZEN AS A FARMER.
Gen. Custer says: Gen. Hazen endeavors to fortify his assertions by allusions to a portion of his life having been passed as a farmer. Judging from the results obtained by his two years' toil in that little ten feet by forty patch, I would infer that the long years which have elapsed since he was numbered among the "sons of toil" must have somewhat dimmed his ideas of practical agriculture.

NOT ELIGIBLE FOR GRANGERS.
This impression is strengthened since I have met parties connected with the service who have been stationed at Fort Buford and who state that they were quite successful in the production and culture of flowers. Be this as it may, I too, like Gen. Hazen, can boast, as I do with pride, of having passed several years of my later boyhood in practical farming, and up to the period of my entering the military service, in 1857, I was practically familiar with the arts of agriculture, as practiced in Eastern Ohio, and year after year assisted in preparing the ground, first with the axe, then with the plow, and afterwards in maturing and gathering the products, so that while I scarcely think that either Gen. Hazen or myself might be considered eligible as "Grangers" of good standing—unless the General can squeeze himself in on his recently avowed hostility to monopolies—yet I claim to base my knowledge and opinions upon matters connected with the soil, more or less, upon the teachings of experience.

THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.
General Hazen's letter shows that on the 5th of last December the thermometer at Fort Buford stood at 27° below zero, whereas I find by reference to the official record kept here shows that the lowest point marked by the thermometer on that day, which was the coldest of the month, was 16° below zero, a difference of 11° in favor of this station.

FURTHER COMPARISONS.
Gen. Custer here gives a comparison taken from the official records at Fort Rice, Lincoln, and Buford, for July, August, September, October, November and December, 1873, from which it appears this difference in temperature is observable at all times in both winter and summer.

For example: In August the thermometer fell to 35° at Fort Buford, while at Fort Lincoln it only reached 50°, a difference of 15°. In September this difference is shown to have been 12°, and yet General Hazen's letter informs the public that when it was being penned he had before him "the meteorological reports from the other military posts in this region," and that they did "not differ widely" from that of Fort Buford.

GARDENING AT FORT LINCOLN.
The General states that during the growing season he was absent on the Yellowstone Expedition, but quotes from the commanding officer of the Post, Brevet Major General William P. Carlin, U. S. A., whose services during the war added to his present high standing in and out of the army, will be accepted as a sufficient guarantee of not only the strict accuracy, but the impartial and unprejudiced character of his statements.

Gen. Carlin says: We broke up eight acres for our garden in May, 1873. It was the first breaking. It was harrowed for the purpose of tearing the sod, and planted partly in May, and partly in June. Last spring was considered a very late one—from two weeks to a month later than usual.

We planted potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, squashes, cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, radishes, lettuce, onions, beans, peas, tomatoes, egg plant and Minnesota early corn. The corn matured and was consumed long before frost. Some of the watermelons ripened before frost, though not of an

early kind. The tomatoes did not ripen nor did the muskmelons; everything else produced abundantly. The troops had all the vegetables that they could use till about the 21st of September when the garden was taken by the troops and teamsters of the Yellowstone Expedition. I never saw a more luxuriant growth of vegetables than we had in the garden last year. If it had been broken the year before, and planted early, and some care had been taken to protect the melon and tomato vines with boxes, the top of which should be glass, I have no doubt we should have had an abundance of melons and tomatoes. No irrigation was required here last year. Rains were frequent and copious. As you are aware the garden was on the bench about thirty feet above the river. The old post where the infantry are now stationed, is about two hundred and ninety feet above the river. On this high point I sowed a strip of oats about ten feet wide, two hundred feet in length. The oats grew to about thirty inches in height, though thickly sown, and matured early. Better oats could not be found. Samples of them were taken away by several visitors for exhibition in the east.

Last spring I transplanted one hundred and sixty-five cottonwood trees from the low bottom near the river to the parade ground of this post. Three or four of these trees were unsound when transplanted and they died. All the others grew most luxuriantly. When transplanted all the branches and tops were cut off, leaving bare poles eight feet high. When the leaves fell from these trees in October, the branches on many of them were over three feet in length, which was the growth of one short season.

So far as the land about this post has been tested, the results have been all that could be desired or expected in this latitude. Of course the growing season is shorter than in Illinois or Kansas, but it seems to be long enough to produce all that is necessary to support a good population. I consider the land in this vicinity very good, especially the bottoms along Heart River, Apple Creek and the Missouri. I think that land which produces grass in such abundance as this, must be worth something. I am not familiar with the names of the wild flowers that grow here, but I know that there are very many beautiful flowers that grow all over the country. They are so plentiful that beautiful bouquets can be gathered in a few minutes in a short walk from our quarters. I have never seen so many beautiful wild flowers in any part of the United States, as we have here.

I am, General, very truly yours,
W. P. CARLIN.

The facts set forth in the foregoing letter of Gen. Carlin are known to hundreds if not thousands of persons, while the opinions of that officer as expressed above find concurrence in the minds of all people of this section who have given the subject their consideration.

CATTLE RUN OUT ALL WINTER.
In regard to the question of hay, alluded to in Gen. Hazen's letter, I have made careful inquiry of parties here familiar with the resources of this country in that respect, and am convinced that hay sufficient in quantity to satisfy all probable demands, and of most excellent quality, can be contracted for in the stack at a price not exceeding four dollars per ton. In this country, also, the grass cures on the ground, furnishing, as in Montana, as good if not better food than if cut and cured. I have seen, within the past few days, stock, consisting of horses, mules and cattle, which have wintered on the open pasture, within five miles of this Post, receiving neither hay, grain nor shelter, and their condition was as good as that of animals usually seen at this season of the year, on well conducted farms in Ohio.

CLIMATE.
The General examines the question of climate at length, and shows by Gen. Hazen's figures the absolute correctness of Blodgett's isothermal theory, which Hazen ridicules.

COLD SNAPS.
Frequent cold snaps are admitted, during which serious results will follow a reckless exposure of life, but these cold snaps occur in all northern latitudes and when serious results follow, it is invariably found that it was due to recklessness or a lack of care on the part of the sufferers. While several deaths from exposure have occurred in this locality during the past winter, guards have performed their duties on all occasions without discomfort, while every death from exposure appears to be the result of intoxication.

The General speaks of his mail parties which made regular trips all winter and of his frequent hunts, and occasional out door naps, and adds: I have passed winters in Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Kansas and Texas, yet I have never experienced a winter in either of those States which possessed all the advantages, and so few of the disadvantages, as have been attainable here during the present season. There has not been a single day during the entire winter when there might not have been run regularly over the Northern Pacific Railroad to this point, so far as any obstacle from the climate may have determined the matter.

TWENTY MILES OF CARCASSES.
General Hazen unhesitatingly asserts that he has seen an area of country 20 miles across strewn with the carcasses of buffalo, that must have perished in one of these storms. I fear some one has been imposing upon the General's credulity, or upon his well known sympathetic disposition. He, no doubt, may have seen the carcasses of the buffalo, but as well might I assert that on our return march, in September last, we saw an area of country over 100 miles across strewn thickly with the carcasses of antelope, (which was the fact) and then lead General Hazen and others to infer these same antelope "must have perished in one of these storms." But this we know to be untrue, as the carcasses were those of animals which had died within the few weeks previous, and were not there when we passed through the country going west. An epidemic of some malignant form had no doubt produced the death of thousands of these beautiful animals along our line of march, and I have no doubt a similar explanation would be correct if applied to account for the buffalo carcasses seen by General Hazen in some part of the country, where unfortunately he omits to state.

HEALTHFULNESS.
Gen. Custer embodies a letter from Dr. Le Barre, the senior medical officer at Fort Lincoln who in speaking of the climate says: I would respectfully state it to be my professional opinion, that it is remarkably healthful. Not liable to any of the low type of fevers, that so much annoy our friends in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and many of the other western and southwestern States. The atmosphere being clear, bracing and buoyant, a greater part of the time, renders the climate peculiarly adapted to the treatment of those worn out by business anxieties, or whose mental or nervous powers are developed by other causes.

The General speaks of the rich mineral resources of the country, of the Northern Pacific enterprise, and concludes:

Gen. Hazen has attempted to convey the impression to the uninformed reader that he writes from and of a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad and within its land grant, when in fact he was at least 120 miles north of the located line and 200 miles west of the westernmost acre owned by the railroad company. He implies and endeavors to make his readers understand that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is endeavoring to build a railroad through the region adjacent to Fort Buford, and that the company is trying to convince the public that said region is good for agriculture, when the facts are that the company thoroughly examined this Buford region, rejected it as unfit for its purpose, and has never, directly or indirectly, pretended, or wished to convey the impression, that this region is desirable for agriculture or anything else. He writes of a section of the country which he has never seen, and of which he has no personal knowledge. * * * It is to utter my protest against a sweeping and unfounded denunciation of this great northwest that I write these lines. So far as the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be regarded as a mighty instrument to be used in the development of this country so far as I am anxious that it should succeed. At the same time I am aware that it has become popular recently to denounce this enterprise. Whether it succeeds at present or not in the gigantic undertaking with which its projectors have manfully grappled, and while extraneous conditions have magnified and embarrassed, it is bound ultimately and at no distant period, to realize all that its friends and promoters have hoped or claimed for it. The beneficial influence which the Northern Pacific Railroad, if completed, would exercise in the final and peaceable solution of the Indian question, and which in this very region assumes its most serious aspect, might well warrant the general government in considering this enterprise one of national importance, and in giving to it at least its hearty encouragement.

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NOTICE.
Letters of special administration having been granted to me by the Judge of Probate of Burleigh County, D. T., in the matter of the estate of Hattie V. Hammond, late of Bismarck, D. T., deceased. All persons having claims against or indebted to said deceased will present the same for adjustment to Joseph Delamater, my Attorney, at his office in Bismarck, D. T.
MARTIN F. HAMMOND,
Special Administrator.
Dissolution of Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of WILLIAMS & Davis, Attorneys, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Bismarck, D. T., April 14, 1874. 1-49w
JOSIAH DELAMATER,
LAW, REAL ESTATE,
AND
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OFFICE
BISMARCK, D. T.
Particular attention paid to U. S. Land Office claims. 1-49w
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The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK AND VICINITY.

Bismarck, D. T., May 13, 1874.

FOR SALE.—A comfortable house on 4th Street, with three rooms. Inquire at the Express Office.

Services at the Presbyterian Church every Sunday as follows: 10 a. m. and 7 1/2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 1/2. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the Parsonage at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Ice cold lager at John Mason's; the best in the city.

The railroad company have determined to build a warehouse at the landing for the storage of government freight.

Cantrell & Cochrane's Ginger Ale, a fine imported article, for sale only at John Mason's.

W. B. Shaw will commence building a neat little cottage in a few days, and when it is completed his family will come to stay.

Imported Havana Cigars, the best in the market, for sale only at John Mason's.

Wm. Ressegieu has added many improvements to his news stand at Fort Lincoln, and is now doing a thriving business. He will build at an early day.

All kinds of imported and domestic wines, liquors and cigars at wholesale, at St. Paul prices, and at retail, at John Mason's.

Surgeon Weed, U. S. A., relieves Dr. LeBarre at Fort Lincoln. Dr. Weed is a full surgeon in the army, a gentleman of education and extended experience, and best of all, will bring his family with him.

Capt. Raymond is building an addition to his dwelling house. Col. Bradley takes possession Friday and will occupy it until Mrs. Raymond returns from her visit.

Through a desire to show fair play, the letter of Gen. Hazen, relating to the lands of the N. P., to which Gen. Custer replies, the reply being published this week, will be published next week.

W. H. Stimpson has improved the appearance of his book store five-hundred per cent. by a judicious use of pine lumber, paint, etc., having built a verandah, sidewalk, and put on ceiling.

Messrs. J. W. Raymond & Co., will, after a few days spent in repairing, occupy the store formerly used by W. B. Shaw & Co., corner of Fourth and Main streets, though a stock of goods will be continued at the old stand for the present.

Our Buford correspondent says three companies of the 6th Infantry will go on the boundary survey from that post, leaving about the 25th. Also, that the officers made up a purse of \$100, for which the Buford base ball clubs are playing a series of games.

Chris. Weaver, a wood chopper who was murdered near Fort Stephenson last week, was not scalped, and there is strong suspicion that a white man's pistol killed him. Those who know best are inclined to exonerate the Indians from this murder.

Mr. Millet returned from the Knife river Monday, and reports an engagement last week between a straggling band of Sioux and a body of Gros Ventres, supposed to be, near the mouth of that river, on the west bank of the Missouri, lasting nearly half a day, when one party retreated hotly pursued by the other. About a dozen horses were left on the field.

Lieut. Humbert, the gentlemanly and efficient quartermaster at this point, will be relieved shortly by Col. Bradley, when he will go east on a six months' leave, taking with him his good wife and children. No officer more than Lieut. Humbert deserves the reward for faithful and efficient service, and the people of Bismarck will miss the pleasant smile or dry anecdote of the Lieutenant will not be forgotten.

The Josephine.
This is one of the handsomest and fastest boats on the river, commanded by Grant Marsh, one of the oldest and most popular Missouri river Captains. Though new last summer she has been greatly improved during the past winter, the cabin newly painted, grained, &c. Her staterooms are neat, nicely furnished and well ventilated, her cabin commodious and her officers gentlemen in every sense of the word. While we do not care to make comparisons to the injury of other boats, the Josephine will be found to be as neat a little craft as any boat on the river—as comfortable, though smaller, as the best of the Mississippi boats.

Proceedings Superviso r.
Resignation of D. W. Foster as Justice of the Peace received and accepted. Philip Lewis appointed to fill vacancy. The following resolution was then adopted:
That whereas certain nuisances are now existing in said town of Bismarck, sources of filth and causes of sickness. Now, therefore, said board hereby order that all filth, garbage and manure be removed from the streets and alleys and from the lots of said town of Bismarck, where the existence of the same is an annoyance and nuisance to the residents of said town, and that the same be removed within five days after the publication of this notice or be liable to prosecution for neglect of the same.
R. D. GUTGESELL,
Town Clerk.

N. H. Knappen returned to-day and is now engaged in the Life Insurance business, having been appointed agent of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company for the line of the Northern Pacific. This is one of the best life companies and it affords us pleasure to commend it and the agent to the readers of the TRIBUNE. Nowadays thoughtful men pay more attention to their life insurance policies than their probable condition in the future—more attention to their account with their insurance agent than to their account with their maker. In no other way can so much satisfaction be obtained for so little money. Mr. Knappen will make his headquarters at Bismarck.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the Lincoln Opera House Saturday evening and witnessed "Streets of New York" as played by the Fort Lincoln Dramatic Association. While the play is pretty heavy for amateurs it was certainly well rendered. Dr. Tempamy as Badger was a complete success, though he had never appeared in that role before. Bloodgood was particularly well represented, and the Puffys also. Miss Fairweather's grief was as real as the pleasure of the audience when Sergeant, what's his name, delighted them with Paddy Whack. The attendance was large, the scenery as good as one will meet with in any theatre, though less extensive, and the music charming.

Wapeton Items.
From our Regular Correspondent.
The weather has been very dry, but copious rains fell on Monday.
Mr. Stebbins, land examiner for the N. P. R. R., has pitched his tent in the Sheyenne valley, and has taken a quarter section of government land and bought one-half section of railroad land, and will engage in farming.

PERSONAL.
Asa Fisher, the genial billiardist, returned from St. Paul Monday.
Mrs. Plumley and children arrived Monday, and Geo. W. has reason to be happy.
Mr. Preston, a Brainerd lawyer, has been in town some days and will remain until the next term of court.
General Hazen arrived at Camp Hancock to day from Fort Buford and will leave for St. Paul Saturday morning.
H. S. Carpenter, a well known hotelist, has been in town for a week, and thinks favorably of the hotel business here.

J. S. Winston returned last week and has been as busy as a bee closing out ever since. He goes below again in a few days.
Col. Tom Powers, of Fort Benton, is in town, and has told Col. Brownson what he knows about domesticating buffaloes.
Mr. Franch of French & Hure, Brainerd, talked Blatz's Lager, Beers Ale and other things to our people last week.
Jas. H. Jacoby, a highly respected and highly esteemed Minnesotan, is looking around Bismarck, and if he likes it, will make investments here.

Capt. J. W. Raymond has returned and now presides across the way. He is putting in a very large stock of goods preparing for an extensive trade.

Gen. Mead accompanied by Gen. Card, Col. Bradley, and E. W. Clark of Philadelphia, visited Bismarck last week on business connected with the military.

A. Allen, of Raymond & Allen, returns to St. Cloud to-morrow, having sold his Bismarck interests. In Mr. Allen Bismarck loses an excellent citizen.

Dr. Riggs, the venerable Indian Missionary, is waiting for an up river boat, and as usual improving each leisure hour in earnest efforts to make men better.

D. W. Foster and family left for Nebraska Tuesday. When Mr. Foster left Bismarck lost one of its best and most highly esteemed citizens. May he live long and prosper.

T. B. Gear, of Chicago, who can tell you what a rat skin is worth the minute he sees it, is looking after the interests of his house in this country, and goes to Benton by the first boat.

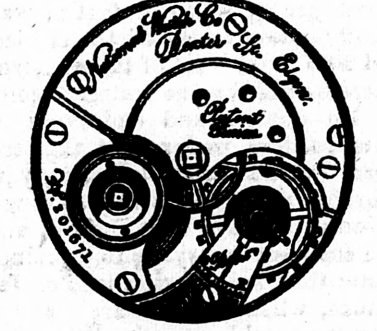
Geo. H. Fairchild, of St. Paul, has purchased the interest of Mr. Allen in the late firm of Raymond & Allen and at an early day will become a permanent fixture among us. He is a young man of means and ability, respected by all who know him.

Among the military gentlemen in town this week, we noticed the following: Col. Thompson, Capt. McDougal, Lt. Wallace, Lt. Varum, and Lt. Brownson, Fort Lincoln; Colonels Hart and Benton, Fort Rice; Capt. Stanley of the 20th Infantry, and Lt. Market of the 17th, Dr. Williams and Dr. Hart, and Capt. Powell of Fort Buford.

E. A. Williams,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION AGENT.
BISMARCK, D. T.

Fred. Strauss,

WATCHES, SPECTACLES,
and all kinds of Jewelry. Orders of any description will be promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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LEAVES BISMARCK:
8 A. M. AND 11 A. M. DAILY.
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LEAVES THE POINT OPPOSITE LINCOLN:
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Contractors
AND
Builders.

Shop on Fifth Street,
BETWEEN MEIGS AND THAYER.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES,
LIQUORS,
and **CIGARS.**

Long experience in the business enables me to sell at the lowest possible figures.

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Merchants and others will benefit themselves by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

No matter how small the quantity purchased.

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Special attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph on the line of the N. P. R. Minnesota and Dakota Divisions.
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BANK OF BISMARCK.

RAYMOND & ALLEN.

General Banking and Exchange Office.
Deposits solicited, Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. 1-40

Empire Supply Store!

RAYMOND & ALLEN,
BISMARCK, D. T.

\$40,000.00 Worth of Goods

IN TRANSIT.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE

We would announce to the people of Bismarck and Vicinity that we have just opened a new and carefully selected stock of heavy and shelf hardware which we offer at reasonable prices.

OUR STOCK EMBRACES
Stoves, Nails, Blacksmiths' Tools, Carpenters' Tools, Table and Pocket CUTLERY and AXES.
And in fact almost everything in our line which you can ask for. We have in our employ a number of competent tinners who are prepared to put up

TIN OR SHEET IRON TO ORDER.

Parties wishing their houses fitted up with Stoves and Piping are requested to leave orders early.

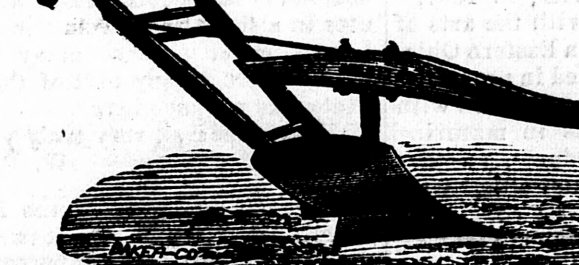
STOVE PIPE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Douglas & Co.,
Main Street, a few doors east of John Mason's

S. T. FERGUSON, Supt. E. H. HOLBROOK, Jr., Pres't. W. B. JACKSON, Jr., Sec'y and Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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List of Valuable Claims kept on hand

Collections promptly attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Contracts, Agreements, &c. Drawn and Acknowledged, Depositions taken and Protests executed. Soldiers' Pension; Bounty and Back Pay Claims collected. 39-8m

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FRANCIS & CANADY'S

RESTAURANT

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22-3m

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General News Agent

AND DEALER IN
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
PAPER COLLARS,
PIPES,
SOAPS,
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Strangers and others will find all the latest newspapers and a full stock of goods.

W. H. STIMPSON.

Edm'd Hackett,
BUILDER

AND
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Orders promptly filled. First-class work to Customers guaranteed satisfaction. 8-n

CITY BAKERY.

John Egan, Front Street, would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that he is prepared to fill orders for cakes, pies or fancy pastry on short notice guaranteeing satisfaction with reasonable charges. Pin-light bread ten cents a loaf or three loaves for twenty-five cents. 20-3m

AUERBACK, FINCH & SHEPHERD

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